

Ex #1574
(Corrected)



18 December 1946

Attached is corrected copy of Doc. No. ~~5043~~ ^{5/28}

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN
THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT, TORTURE, AND
CRIMINAL NEGLECT OF COOLIES LABOURERS ON THE
SIAM-BURMA RAILWAY BETWEEN THE YEARS 1943
AND 1945.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Major Robert Crawford, formerly of the Johore Volunteer Engineers, with permanent address in U.K. C/o Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, make oath and say as follows:

1. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Singapore on 15/2/42 and on 25/6/43 I was appointed officer commanding "K" Force, which was a company of 230 medical personnel of all ranks, belonging to British and Dominion Forces with a few Dutch, and which was intended to move to the Siam-Burma Railway to bring medical assistance to coolies of all nationalities (and to POW's) employed on the construction of the said railway. In my capacity of Medical Officer, commanding that force, I had the opportunity of observing the medical, hygienic and general conditions under which Indian, Chinese, Malay, Javanese, Burmese and Eurasian (a few) coolies worked and lived under Japanese command between 1943 and 1945.

2. The narrative contained in this my affidavit is concerned with my personal experience and observations and with information gathered directly from medical officers and other ranks of "K" Force.

3. General: The number of coolies employed by the Japanese on the Siam-Burma Railway cannot be ascertained definitely, and estimates vary from 75,000 to 250,000. It is probably that about 100,000 were so employed.

The journey to the working sites involved for many gangs of coolies marches of indescribable hardship, lasting in some cases up to ten days, in monsoon rains, and responsible for heavy mortality and morbidity.

4. From observations made by me and from statements made to me by members of "K" Force it is established that conditions in coolie working camps and coolie hospitals alike, e.g. Hintok camp, Upper Koncuita camp, Niki Bridge-building camp, 73 Kilometre camp, Longi camp, Camburi No. 2 hospital camp, Wanyei hospital camp, Kinsayoke hospital camp and many others, were so far below any standards of western civilisation that they can be described as disgraceful and a grave danger to the lives of those living in them.

In these camps, at some periods, there were no or quite inadequate sanitary arrangements, the entire camp areas being, consequently, heavily contaminated with faeces. In practically no camp was a satisfactory water supply provided, the general source being raw river water even with cholera prevalent. Sleeping accommodation was in many cases quite inadequate or of the most primitive kind. Tents were generally and huts frequently not weather-proof; coolies often had to sleep on the ground. Blankets were not provided, an occasional sack being issued as a substitute, and the clothing issue for coolies was at most a flimsy sarong.

The food supplied to labourers was frequently "poor" or "bad" and quite below the level necessary for the maintenance of good health in individuals doing heavy manual labour.

The unsatisfactory conditions here described were conducive to widespread disease of many kinds, the principal of which were dysentery, cholera, pneumonia, ulcers and deficiency diseases.

5. Conditions hereinbefore described apply not only to male coolies but also to women and children who were brought by the Japanese to work on the railway.

6. Arising from these gravely unsatisfactory living, feeding and working conditions, sickness among labourers was over considerable periods enormous; and the indifference of the Japanese, their failure to take steps to combat sickness, their failure to supply suitable and adequate medical supplies constitute criminal neglect. The Japanese were in the vast majority of cases entirely insensible to sickness and hardships suffered by the labourers and their attitude indicated only a determination to complete the railway at all costs with complete indifference to the number of deaths that might and were caused thereby.

7. Any efforts that "K" Medical Force might have made to help the labourers were virtually nullified in advance by the conditions under which they had to work and for which the Japanese medical administration at all levels is directly responsible.

(a) The Medical Officer and his staff worked under the orders of an ignorant and ill-trained Japanese medical NCO or private.

(b) The Medical staff of "K" Force were, at the whim of the Japanese medical orderly so restricted in their access to sick coolies that co-ordinated policy and continuous treatment were impossible. The medical force (including Medical Officers) was largely employed on manual labour, and Medical Officers were generally submitted to degrading and insulting treatment such as the performance of manual labour, working in Japanese kitchens and as servants to Japanese.

(c) There was extreme inadequacy of medical equipment and supplies.

8. The following are examples of conditions in working camps:-

(a) KINSAVOKE No. 1 Jungle Camp. July-August 1943. Leaky tents. Food - small quantity rice with two or three fresh chillies. Poor hygiene. In July deaths reached 20-30 daily, the population being about 1500.

(b) HINTOK Camp. Hygiene - nil. Sickness colossal. During cholera 10-14 deaths daily, but many never found. Cholera cases driven into jungle and abandoned.

(c) UPPER KONCUTTA Camp. Strength about 3000 but estimated that 10 to 20 per cent of original strength disappeared on the march to the camp. 1200 sick daily. Deaths during October 1943 - 382.

(d) NIKI Bridge-building Camp. It is estimated that 1500-2000 coolies died in this camp in a period of six months. Treatment accorded coolies described (by 5932200 Sgt. G.D. Chandlen, 2/Camps) as "terrible". Fractures from ill-treatment seen. High suicide rate - probably 20-30 in six months.

(e) 73 KILOMETRE Camp. Burma. 500 Burmese labourers. Deaths averaged 2 daily over 3 months. Average daily number at work about 200.

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(a) CAIBURI No. 2 Coolie Hospital. Average number of patients 2000 or more. Conditions in dysentery wards and "death-house" indescribable. Coolies sent to death-house struck off ration strength. Complete

indifference on the part of the Japanese to suffering. Constant beating and maltreatment of patients for offences, real or imaginary. Deaths over a period of 18 months numbered about 5000, a figure which is regarded by many as an underestimate. Frequent examples of gross cruelty.

(b) WANYEI Hospital. Average number of patients 1500; maximum 3300 in September 1943 with gross overcrowding and patients lying in the open. Estimated 4000 deaths in 12 months, September 1943 being the peak month with 600-700. Ill-treatment of coolie patients fairly frequent.

(c) KINSAYOKE Hospital. At first tents with patients on ground. Up to 1000 patients. Hospital run by 2nd Class Japanese private. Deaths estimated at about 2000 in 15 months. Sick frequently driven out to work around camp.

10. Mortality. From estimates and observations made by members of "K" Medical Force it is certain that 50 per cent of the total labourers brought from Malaya to Siam and Burma died there in the period 1943-45 and that by far the greater part of this mortality occurred in the last eight months of 1943.

Ban Fong Hospital	300 deaths	Camburi 1 Hospital	1500
Camburi 2 Hospital	5000	Wanyei Hospital	4000
Kinsayoke "	2000	Koncuita "	1800
Niki "	2000	Appuron "	1200
and so on			

A summation of all estimates indicates about 42,000 deaths among 75,000 labourers, and as the survey does not cover all camps, it is fairly certain that there were 50,000 labourer deaths on the railway.

11. The following instances of specific ill-treatment, brutality and neglect were reported to me by medical personnel under my command:-

(a) 7249689 Sgt. R. Pullen, RAMC reported that, in the Takamoto Camp at Niki sick labourers who were still alive were thrown into a mass grave, he personally having observed movements of limbs in the graves. The Japanese Medical Officer of the Butai was one Hiketa.

(b) VL 50666 Pte. D.R. Boardman, AAC reported that at Taimenta Coolie Hospital a considerable number of sick labourers were killed off by over dosage of morphia and by the intravenous injection of air of mercuric salts. A Japanese private - "Greenpants" - together with an unknown 5-star Japanese, was responsible. The hospital was under the administration of Kudo Butai (Major Kudo).

(c) Captain B. Lennox, RAMC reported that at No. 2 Hospital, Camburi, intravenous injections causing considerable agony and death were administered to a number of coolies by a Japanese doctor, Lt. Takana.

(d) 5932200 Sgt. G.D. Chandler, 2/Camb reported that a very sick coolie was taken to the edge of a communal grave and hit on the head with a shovel by a Japanese serjeant and thrown into the grave. He also reported a coolie pushed off a bridge at Niki by a Japanese and drowned. These incidents occurred in a bridge-building Butai (Osaka Tai) at Niki.

(e) Captain R.L.G. Dawson, RAMC reported that ten Medical Officers and 40 ORs, who were being marched from Kinsayoke to Niki were at Tamajo billeted overnight in tents previously used for cholera suspects and which were but a few feet away from tents containing active cholera cases.

(f) 7368972 Pte A.A. Page, RAMC reported that at Niki Coolie Hospital the Australian Medical Officer was forbidden to visit two British POWs suffering from typhus who were brought into the hospital and that an Indian dresser was forced to administer an overdose of morphia with fatal results.

(g) Captain E.K. Wallace, I.M.S. reported that at a Kinsayoke checking station coolies undergoing rectal swab examination were, one after the other, kicked violently by the Japanese medical officer of the Hygiene Butai.

(h) VX 37991 Pte. G.E. Hibberd, AME reported that at No. 2 Coolie Hospital Camburi (under Major Kudo, already referred to) coolies were kept standing for hours with weights tied to the penis.

(i) 7382349 Pte. E.T. Barber, RAMC reported that at Kinsayoke Hospital a coolie suffering from cerebral malaria was kicked in the face by a Japanese soldier known as "Scarface".

(j) Captain E. Gawn, RAMC reported that when sick were being evacuated almost helpless patients were made to crawl several kilometres to the station or barge, from Kinsayoke Hospital.

(k) Major S.C. Nardell, I.M.S. reported that at Concuita Coolie Hospital he was struck across the face by the Japanese medical officer, known as Dago Joe, for refusing to carry out surgical treatment of which he, the said Major Nardell, did not approve.

(l) 13772 Sgt. G.E.D. Lewis, SSVF reported that members of the Japanese Hygiene Unit at Niki, during a routine rectal swab examination, inserted a glass rod into the vagine of a Chinese woman examinee, and beat a sick coolie along to the examination point where he collapsed and soon afterwards died and another atrocity of similar nature.

(m) 7249689 Sgt. R. Pullen, RAMC reported that at a Niki Coolie Camp a coolie, suspected of theft, was tied to a tree, flogged and struck over the genitals, that another form of punishment was the bringing of lighted bamboo into contact with the body and face of coolies, causing severe burns.

(n) Capt. R.L.G. Dawson, RAMC reported that at Upper Concuita Camp sick coolies were used for the practice of judo and thrown over the shoulders of Japanese and that they were also beaten.

(o) 7538201 Pte. R.L. Jones, RAMC reported that at Upper Taimonta a coolie, accused of theft, was taken into the jungle and shot. Between August and December 1943. He also reported that coolies, who had stolen rice, were made to maintain a bent position over fires.

(p) VX 54784 Pte. R.E. Cussen, RAMC reported that at a Concuita Camp about 50-60 coolies, cholera-suspects, were given large doses of morphia and saturated potassium permanganate solution from which all of them died.

(q) 7341626 Sgt. R.A. Stoneman, RAMC reported that at Wanyei Hospital a coolie, suspected of theft, was swung round by the hair.

These instances could be multiplied ad nauseam.

12. The Japanese administration responsible for the welfare of coolies (of which Col. Hatakawa is known to be a member) must be held answerable for -

- (a) The appalling conditions prevailing in many working camps and hospitals;
- (b) The criminally inadequate medical supplies for the treatment of sick coolies and A.O.s, and the shocking conditions under which the sick were
- (c) The inadequate diet supplied to coolies and in particular to sick coolies;
- (d) The coarse and brutal treatment accorded the coolies;
- (e) The forcing of sick to work;
- (f) The colossal morbidity and grave mortality, much of which could and should have been prevented.
- (g) The degrading and insulting treatment accorded to Medical Officers and their staff; and
- (h) In general the calculated and criminal neglect of even the most elementary provisions for the health and welfare of the coolies.

SWORN by the said ROBERT CRAWFORD)

at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of)

Westminster this 15th day of February 1946

(Signed) R. CRAWFORD,

(ROBERT CRAWFORD)

Before me,

(Signed) H. NEIL MASTERS,

Capt., Legal Staff.

Mil. Dept., JAG's Office, LONDON, S.W.1.

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THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT, TORTURE AND
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1. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Singapore on 15/2/42 and on 25/6/43 I was appointed officer commanding "K" Force, which was a company of 230 medical personnel of all ranks, belonging to British and Dominion Forces with a few Dutch, and which was intended to move to the Siam-Burma Railway to bring medical assistance to coolies of all nationalities (and to POWs) employed on the construction of the said railway. In my capacity of medical officer, commanding that force, I had the opportunity of observing the medical, hygienic and general conditions under which Indian, Chinese, Malay, Javanese, Burmese and Eurasian (a few) coolies worked and lived under Japanese command between 1943 and 1945.

2. The narrative contained in this my affidavit is concerned with my personal experience and observations and with information gathered directly from medical officers and other ranks of "K" Force.

3. General; The number of coolies employed by the Japanese on the Siam-Burma Railway cannot be ascertained definitely, and estimates vary from 75,000 to 250,000. It is probably that about 100,000 were so employed.

The journey to the working sites involved for many groups of coolies marches of indescribable hardship, lasting in some cases up to ten days, in monsoon rains, and responsible for heavy mortality and morbidity.

4. From observations made by me and from statements made to me by members of "K" Force it is established that conditions in coolie working camps and coolie hospitals alike, e.g. Hinhok camp, Upper Koncuta camp, Niki Bridge-building camp, 73 kilometre camp, Longi camp, Camburi No. 2 hospital camp, Kanyei hospital camp, Pinsayoke hospital camp and many others, were so far below any standards of western civilisation that they can be described as disgraceful and a grave danger to the lives of those living in them.

In these camps, at some periods, there were no or quite inadequate sanitary arrangements, the entire camp areas being, consequently, heavily contaminated with faeces. In practically no camp was a satisfactory water supply provided, the general source being raw river water even with cholera prevalent. Sleeping accommodation was in many cases quite inadequate or of the most primitive kind. Tents were generally and huts frequently not weather-proof; coolies often had to sleep on the ground. Blankets were not provided, an occasional sack being issued as a substitute, and the clothing issue for coolies was at most a flimsy sarong.

The food supplied to labourers was frequently "poor" or "bad" and quite below the level necessary for the maintenance of good health in individuals doing heavy manual labour.

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6. Arising from these gravely unsatisfactory living, feeding and working conditions, sickness among labourers was over considerable periods enormous, and the indifference of the Japanese, their failure to take steps to combat sickness, their failure to supply suitable and adequate medical supplies constitute criminal neglect. The Japanese were in the vast majority of cases entirely insensible to sickness and hardships suffered by the labourers and their attitude indicated only a determination to complete the railway at all costs with complete indifference to the number of deaths that might and were caused thereby.

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9. The following are examples of conditions in coolie hospitals:-

(a) CAIBUNI No. 2 Coolie Hospital. Average number of patients 2000 or more. Conditions in dysentery wards and "death-house" indescribable. Coolies sent to death-house struck off ration strength. Complete

indifference on the part of the Japanese to suffering. Constant beating and maltreatment of patients for offences, real or imaginary. Deaths over a period of 18 months numbered about 5000, a figure which is regarded by many as an underestimate. Frequent examples of gross cruelty.

(b) WANYEI Hospital. Average number of patients 1500; maximum 3300 in September 1943 with gross overcrowding and patients lying in the open. Estimated 4000 deaths in 12 months, September 1943 being the peak month with 600-700. Ill-treatment of coolie patients fairly frequent.

(c) KINSAYOKE Hospital. At first tents with patients on ground. Up to 1000 patients. Hospital run by 2nd Class Japanese private. Deaths estimated at about 2000 in 15 months. Sick frequently driven out to work around camp.

10. Mortality. From estimates and observations made by members of "K" Medical Force it is certain that 50 per cent of the total labourers brought from Malaya to Siam and Burma died there in the period 1943-45 and that by far the greater part of this mortality occurred in the last eight months of 1943.

Ban Fong Hospital	300 deaths	Camburi 1 Hospital	1500
Camburi 2 Hospital	5000	Wanyei Hospital	4000
Kinsayoke "	2000	Koncuitta "	1800
Niki "	2000	Appuron "	1200
and so on			

A summation of all estimates indicates about 42,000 deaths among 75,000 labourers, and as the survey does not cover all camps, it is fairly certain that there were 50,000 labourer deaths on the railway.

11. The following instances of specific ill-treatment, brutality and neglect were reported to me by medical personnel under my command:-

(a) 7349689 Sgt. R. Pullen, RAMC reported that, in the Takamoto Camp at Niki sick labourers who were still alive were thrown into a mass grave, he personally having observed movements of limbs in the graves. The Japanese Medical Officer of the Butai was one Hiketa.

(b) V/L 50666 Pte. D.R. Boardman, AAMC reported that at Taimenta Coolie Hospital a considerable number of sick labourers were killed off by over dosage of morphia and by the intravenous injection of air of mercuric salts. A Japanese private - "Greenpants" - together with an unknown 5-star Japanese, was responsible. The hospital was under the administration of Kudo Butai (Major Kudo).

(c) Captain E. Lennox, RAMC reported that at No. 2 Hospital, Camburi, intravenous injections causing considerable agony and death were administered to a number of coolies by a Japanese doctor, Lt. Takana.

(d) 5932200 Sgt. G.D. Chandler, 2/Camba reported that a very sick coolie was taken to the edge of a communal grave and hit on the head with a shovel by a Japanese serjeant and thrown into the grave. He also reported a coolie pushed off a bridge at Niki by a Japanese and drowned. These incidents occurred in a bridge-building Butai (Osaka Tai) at Niki.

日六十一 午時分十一分 午後

第 二 卷 第 二 章 第 二 節 第 二 節 第 二 節

三. C. 三, 英國印玉商業館發行附, 瓦三三亦一也

芝罘技師、二人 ロバート ウェンズフォード 少佐、タル登、官八

宣撫三、次、如、進、了。

821528

然ハ一九四三年二月十五日「シンガポール」日本人捕虜トナリ
一九四三年六月廿五日「大」部隊ヲ指揮スル將校ニ任命サレタ。

部隊ハ數名、和蘭人ヲ混ヘテ英國及ビ領土部隊ニ
屬スル凡スル隊設、二百三十人、醫師、中隊ヲツク。

又ソ、部隊の營道建設ニ産ハレテ亦此凡ソル國々、

クーリーニ(留聲機三元)医療ヲ受ヘル者泰西醫道ニ精

勤スル機ガアリ。無ハリ、部隊ヲ指揮スル軍医等

校、資格、一九四三年、一九四五年、近、日、人、指

下 = 節 = 卯辰人、未辰人、酉辰人、戌辰人、巳辰人、午辰人。

及此致更思其人(數人)多一。一が佛子豆上云、7

區內的衛生狀況，及一般的生活，觀察又會好。

此、口實書三卷、之牙半儿話、六松園人、全錄、見三

及「水」部隊、軍医將校及び、他下士官の直隶を兼

×多情報 〇像 12元 1/2元

概況 泰緬鐵道日本人ニ委託ハレテキタ、ケルモノ、

石碓ニ碓カタル事ハ出来ナシ。見賣リハ七万五千ノカキナシ。

人間、見聞が、然る十万人位人が産出して平々々々。

3. 農業地區へ移すハ多ク、農園ヲサシタケルニトシテ

華英二書通三寶不圖變十竹遊下李如鳳

十日を費す事あり。いふ。多ク。音ガ取。ナリ。其。衆。

No. 1.

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四 此身身、觀案ヤ、ト、部隊、人々カラ聞カサシタ話カラ判断ス、
バ、クーリー、ノ、作業、收容、診療、内、状態、バ、クーリー、ノ、病院、モ
同様、デ、バ、一、倒、へ、ロ、ント、ウ、ノ、收容、診療、ア、バ、コ、ウ、ウ、タ、
收容、診療、ニ、キ、構、梁、構、造、ホ、收容、診療、ニ、セ、ミ、キ、ロ、メ、タ、
收容、診療、ノ、ロ、ン、ジ、收容、診療、カ、ガ、リ、第、二、病人、收容、診療、
「フ、ン、エ、ノ、病人、收容、診療、」キ、ン、セ、ヨ、シ、病人、收容、診療、及、ヒ、リ、
多、ク、收容、診療、一、番、洋、文、以、何、何、ニ、標準、ヨ、リ、モ、違、ハ、
高、ク、チ、キ、タ、デ、ハ、屈、辱、的、デ、アリ、之、等、收容、診療、ニ、任、シ、テ、キ、ル
人々、ノ、生命、ヲ、救、済、ス、ホ、ド、デ、ア、ツ、ト、言、フ、事、ガ、出、来、ル、

之、等、收容、診療、ニ、於、テ、ハ、疾病、者、衛生、設備、ト、イ、フ、モ、ハ、
皆、年、カ、或、ヒ、ハ、定、ニ、不、充、分、デ、ア、ツ、タ、。從、テ、全、收容、診療、
地、區、ハ、整、齊、所、ヲ、非、常、ニ、ヨ、ク、シ、テ、キ、タ、。實際、如何、ナル、收容、
診療、ニ、モ、ハ、ハ、場、所、ニ、依、給、サ、シ、テ、キ、タ、。ソ、シ、テ、一般、ノ、水、源、ハ、
コ、レ、ノ、國、ニ、テ、モ、甚、ダ、乏、シ、テ、キ、ル、事、ハ、何、ル、デ、ア、ツ、タ、。宿、泊、設、
備、ハ、多、ク、ハ、場、合、全、ク、不、充、分、リ、或、ヒ、ハ、非、常、ニ、原、始、的、ナ、
モ、デ、ア、ツ、タ、。

ソ、シ、テ、ハ、一般、的、ニ、風、雨、ニ、堪、ヘ、得、ズ、キ、タ、モ、屢、々、サ、ウ、デ、ア、ツ、タ、。
ソ、シ、テ、クー、リー、一、等、ノ、地、面、ニ、履、キ、テ、ハ、ナ、ク、ナ、ク、
毛、布、ニ、配、給、サ、レ、タ、時、ハ、袋、ガ、代、用、品、ト、シ、テ、モ、給、サ、レ、タ、。

No. 2

ソ、シ、テ、クー、リー、一、等、ノ、衣服、配、給、ハ、物、々、モ、イ、腰、巻、位、デ、ア、ツ、タ、。
勞、務、者、ニ、モ、給、サ、レ、タ、食、糧、ハ、屢、々、粗、悪、或、ヒ、ハ、劣、悪、デ、
人、ガ、肉、体、を、支、拂、テ、シ、テ、健康、ヲ、維持、ス、ル、ニ、必要、ナ、標準、
ヨ、リ、全、ク、以、下、デ、ア、ツ、タ、。コ、レ、ニ、記、載、サ、レ、タ、不、充、分、ナ、状態、

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各種ノ傳染病ヲ促進サセム。ソノ主ナルハ梅毒。コレヲ肺炎、潰瘍及び榮養失調ニ起因セル病氣デアツク。五、前ニ述ベタ状態ハ因、ク、リ、一、達ニ並成ニル、ミナラズニ療道ヲ徹シ、然レバ人ニ達シテコラシク婦人ヤ子供達ニ元氣出カヌ、ト云、デアル。

六、之等、非常ニ不充足ノ生活状態ニ食糧及び作業状態ニ起因シテ労働者等ニ発生シタ病ハ相當長期ニ亘ツテ甚クシカラシム。ソシテ日本人、ソレヲ對スルニ苦心及ビ彼等が病ト戦フニ何等ノ措置ヲ取ラサカツタ。及ビ適宜且夫ハナシ医療供給品ヲ支給シサカツタ。労働者等ハ犯罪者ト見テ、言フベキデアル日本人ハ大抵、場合、労働者達、病ヤ甚難ニハ金ヲ多岐義デアツク。ソシテ彼等、能クハ是ヲ非モ鐵道ヲ完成スル決意ヲ有シ、ソレニヨリテ出ルカモシタ。又實際、出タ多ク、死者ニ對シテハ金ヲ多岐義デアツク。

七、(a) 部隊、軍医達ハ労働者等ヲ救ハウトシテ元氣ヲ労働ヲ命儀ナラサシタ條件が悪カツタ。ソノ條件ニ因テハ日本、医療管理が全般ニ直接責任ヲ有シ、ホシ、予テニ駄目ニサツテアツタ、デアル。

6.3

(b) 軍医將校トシ、部員ハ之ヲ智ナソシテ訓練サシテ、日本、軍医下士官或ハ兵卒、命令ノ下ニ働イタ。(c) 部隊、軍医部員ハ日本、座局員、氣紛シ、病ニホシ、ク、リ、一、達ニ並成ニル、ミナラズニ療道ヲ徹シ、然レバ人ニ達シテコラシク婦人ヤ子供達ニ元氣出カヌ、ト云、デアル。

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同竹を取扱、方策ヲトル事々連、優的ニ治療スル事ニ
出来ナカツタ。軍医部隊(軍医將校之会)ハ主トシテ
ハ助肉労働ヲサセラシタ。ソニテ軍医將校ハ一般ニ筋
肉労働ヤ日中、然事場デ働ク事及ビ日中人、且使ト
シテ働クトイフ類ナシ面ヲ傷ムルガ如キ侮辱的待遇
ヲ甘受セズバナラナカツタデアツタ。
(C) 医療的設備及ビ供給品ハ極度ニ不充分デアツタ。

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No. 5

下記、作業収容所状態、例テアル。

(a) 「キンサヨク」サ一密林収容所 一九四三年七月一、八月水漏り、スルテニト。食糧一、米少量ト二三、新鮮ナナリ、衛生状態悪シ。七月二、一日二十人カラ三十人、死者アリ。総人員約一五〇〇人。

(b) 「セントック」収容所

衛生設備一皆無。病數限リナシ。コレヲ流行中死者曰ニ十人カラ十四人。然シ、多クハ二度ト再ニ発見サレド。コレヲ患者、密林中ニ追ヒコレ見棄テラル。

(c) 「アッパーコンクイック」収容所

兵力約三千。然シ元、兵力、一割乃至二割ハ収容所迄、行軍、途中失セタモノト推定サル。日々、患者一二〇〇人。一九四三年十月ニ於ケル死者三八二人。

(d) 「ニキ」橋梁構築収容所

六ヶ月、間ニ、収容所デ一五〇〇人カラ二〇〇〇人、ク一リ一死ニト推定サル。

ク一リ一ニ與ヘテシタ待偏ハ、恐ルベキト言フベキデアル。(五九三二二〇〇サニ、A M B S G. D. チヤニトレン軍曹ニヨル)

虐待ニヨル骨折発見サル。自殺率高シ。半年ニ多ク二十人カラ三十人。

(e) 「ブルマヤ十三キロメートル」収容所

二、三人、労働者五〇〇人。三ヶ月ニ亘リ死者一日二人平均。平均就業者數一日約二百人。

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九. 下記「クローリー」病院に於ける状態、例である

(a) 「カザリ」オニタリー病院

患者、平均数二千人或二千以上。赤痢病棟及び「死、病」に於ける状態、筆紙に盡く難き。死、家を送らざるクローリー連、配給人員から削除されたり。苦痛に耐えず日本人側へ金々無頓着なり。眞実或は無実、罪に對し患者に絶えず殴打と虐待とヲ受くる。今月三ヶ月期間中死者、數約五〇〇。此ハ多ク、人ヨリ思少ニ見積りたるモノト見做せし数字ナリ。粗暴な虐待、枚舉に遑ナシ

(b) 「ツニエ」病院

患者、平均数一五〇人。最高ハ一九四三年九月に於ける三三〇人ニ至り延床員デ患者ハ床外ニ寝たり。一年、死者四〇〇人ト見積るハ一九四三年九月ハ最高、月ニ至テ六〇〇人カラ七〇〇人ナリ。クローリー患者虐待、可成り頻般ナリ

(c) 「ギニサコサ」病院

最初患者ヲ收容シタルテントハ地面ニナリ。患者八十人ニ達セリ。病院、日本、二等兵ニヨリ管理ナリ。死者、數ハ十五月テ約二十人ト見積る。病人ハ屋々收容所附近ニテ仕事ニ驅リあせり

No. 6

十. 死亡率

「ク」軍医部隊、部員ニヨッテナサレタ見積りト觀察カラスレバ「イ」カラ「泰」及「ビルマ」ニ連シテ来ラシク金労働者、五千パーセントハ一九四三年カラ一九四五年、期間ニ其処デ死ス事及ビ

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ヲ、死亡、大部分、一九四三年、最後、八月、間ニ起リ、事、確
定スル

「ハインボシ」病院	死者	三〇〇人
「カムブリ」第二病院		五〇〇〇人
「ギンサマ」病院		二〇〇〇人
「ニキ」病院		二〇〇〇人
「カムブリ」第一病院		一五〇〇人
「ワシイ」病院		四〇〇〇人
「コンタイル」病院		一八〇〇人
「アロ」病院		一〇〇〇人
等		

全見慣、總計ハ七万五千人、労働者、中、約四万三千人
、死者が、ア、多、事、示ス、ソ、ニ、調査、全收容所、ラ、食、モ
、テ、イ、カ、五千人、労働者、ガ、銀、道、作業、死、ト、イ、フ
事、可、成、確、定、ス、ル

上、下、記、特、保、ハ、危、待、變、行、及、ヒ、怠、慢、異、例、ハ、如、配、下、軍、医
ニ、テ、然、ニ、報、告、セ、ル、テ、ア、ル

(1) 英國陸軍軍医部隊、三四九六、ハ、力、要、曹、R、フ、レ、ン、ハ、
「ニキ」、「ワシイ」收容所、テ、未、ダ、生、キ、テ、イ、ル、病、氣、労働者、達、ハ、大、キ、基、ニ
抛、ゲ、コ、ミ、テ、彼、ハ、自、身、ヲ、害、中、テ、脚、ガ、動、イ、テ、キ、ル、ヲ、見、タ、ト、報
告、ス、ソ、部、隊、軍、医、將、校、
「セ、タ、ト、イ、フ、者、デ、ア、リ、タ、

No. 7

(2) 壕、州、陸、軍、軍、医、部、隊、 $\vee \times$ 五〇六六六 兵、卒、D、R、ボ、ー、ド
「タ、イ、モ、コ、ウ」、ク、ー、リ、ー、病、院、テ、ハ、相、當、數、病、氣、労働
者、ガ、モ、ニ、ヒ、ト、照、量、ト、本、銀、道、空、腹、靜、脈、注、射、為、ニ、殺、サ、レ、テ
ア、リ、ト、報、告、ス、
「録、不、シ、ト、呼、ビ、ト、イ、フ、日、本、兵、卒、ガ、誰、カ、

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No. 5

名前ヲ知ラヌ「玉ッ星」、一日本人ヲ責任者デアリ。ソノ
病院ハエミ縣部隊、官轄下ニアリ。(エミ縣少佐)

(c) 英國陸軍軍医部隊ヨリ、レノックス大尉、「カムブリ」オニ病院
デハ可成リ、苦痛ト死トヲ惹起ス靜脈注射ヲ日本軍医
中尉高名ニヨリ、タリ、タリ、ニ行ハシタト報告シタ。

(d) オニC A M B S 三九三二〇〇 軍曹ヨリ、D. キントリン、ハ
人、重病、タリ、タリ、ハ 共同基地、壕ニツキテ行カレ、日本軍
曹ニシテ、頭ヲ毆ラレテ墓、中ニ抛リ、~~タリ~~タト報告シタ。
彼ハ亦一人、タリ、タリ、カ「キ」デ一日本人ニヨリ橋カラツキオトキ
レテ溺死タト報告シタ。之等、ユネキ、ハ「ニキ」、橋梁
建設部隊(大隊隊)デ起ツタ。